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UNSIGNED MILITARY DOCUMENT CAUSES POLITICAL UPROAR

PY291708 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Jan 80 PY

[Text] A document published in a local morning paper on behalf of the armed forces has caused angry reactions and has been called a document intended to interrupt the democratic process and place a military dictatorship in power.

Former President Walter Guevara Arze said yesterday that the military communique, which was unsigned, attempts to compromise the armed institution along with those individuals who were compromised in the subversive coup of 1 November. He also stated that it is an open invitation for a subversive coup, and that such an attitude could lead to a bloody confrontation between the working class and the military institution. Walter Guevara Arze then said that some militarymen do not seem to understand the [word indistinct] role which the armed forces should play in the democratic process and in the economic and social development of the country. To embark on a new coup adventure, Guevara Arze said, would not only lead to a confrontation with the Bolivian people, who wish to live in a system of freedom and democracy, but would also seriously damage the image which Bolivia has gained abroad lately.

Senator Fernando Baptista [UDP for Cochabamba Department] said that the military document published by a local morning paper is apocryphal and clearly aimed at harming the democratic stability the country needs to achieve its full development. [Begin Baptista recording] In my opinion this apocryphal publication yesterday, compromising officers of the armed forces, causes very serious harm to the present democratic stability. It is unacceptable that important press organs should spread rumors and accusations publicly at a time of great institutional weakness. I believe that this kind of action, far from contributing to democratic stability, will further deepen the disagreements we are trying to overcome through dialog in the Congress. At the present time we are basically interested in the unity of the army and the armed forces and in the institutionalization of the armed forces. Any attitude hindering this process is regarded by us with deep concern. [end recording]

Senator Fernando Baptista also referred to the proposal contained in the military document that the members of the armed forces should have the same right to participate in political activities as any other citizen. He said: [Begin recording] In talks we have had with prominent representatives of the armed forces, we have learned that they are anxious to maintain the [word indistinct] of the institution, increase its strength and create an absolutely apolitical consensus in the corps. This does not mean that they will remain indifferent to the problems of the country, but they are very interested in maintaining the dignity of the armed forces, which are ever more representative of the interests of the nation. [end recording]

Armed Forces Disclaim Responsibility

PY291710 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Jan 80 PY

[Text] The armed forces of the nation do not accept any responsibility for the contents of a document published in a La Paz morning paper; the commander in chief calls it an anonymous document. The most important paragraphs of the military communique read:

Regarding an anonymous document published by EL DIARIO last Sunday, reportedly originating from the Miraflores General Headquarters, the commander in chief of the armed forces declares: The military institution rejects all responsibility for the publication and contents of the document. In accordance with regulations in force, there are no secret organizations or other anonymous groups, and it is therefore emphasized that the military High Command is fulfilling its tasks and objectives, strictly following the legal norms upheld by the army and the other forces.

Reasserting the democratic vocation of the military institution, instructions have been given to make any investigations which are necessary to remove any suspicion.

The commander in chief of the armed forces confirms its decision, expressed under various situations, to contribute with loyalty and democratic spirit to the reality of the state of right which is the principal objective of the whole Bolivian people, at the same time safeguarding the integrity and unity of the armed forces.

PRESIDENT GUEILER ASKS COB FOR SOCIAL TRUCE

PY291629 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 29 Jan 80 PY

[Text] During an audience granted to leaders of the Bolivian Labor Central [COB], President Lidia Gueiler Tejada requested a social truce to seek suitable solutions to the great problems the country is experiencing. This request was made by the president yesterday when she received the COB leaders, headed by Juan Lechin Oquendo, who officially submitted to the executive branch the document containing petitions by many of the labor sectors represented in the COB. Let us listen to President Lidia Gueiler Tejada addressing the COB leaders:

[Begin recording] (?We need) an atmosphere that can give the Bolivian people tranquillity, so I have found it appropriate to request a social truce from you. [Words indistinct] then to dedicate ourselves to all the problems which mainly affect the working class. [Words indistinct] possible to dedicate ourselves to the electoral problem. I also intend to consult the electoral commissions on the funds needed for the process. [end recording]

Mrs Lidia Gueiler said that the COB, an organization which has stressed the need to hold general elections as a factor of democratic continuity in the country, should also agree on the need to maintain a climate of social peace and truce. After this exhortation, COB Executive Secretary Juan Lechin Oquendo explained that this was not the subject of the talk, because the COB had come to submit its petitions. A rather unusual dialog then ensued, as we can hear in this recording:

[Begin recording] [Lechin] You said that this problem is not one that we will discuss today.

[Gueiler] No, no. I... [hesitates] the social truce.

[Lechin] So you want to speak now?

[Gueiler] No, no. I said it as a preamble. [passage indistinct, with Gueiler and Lechin talking simultaneously]

[Lechin] You remind me of a former president who said that a government cannot do two things at the same time--call elections and guide the electoral process and take economic steps. But a government can do many things at the same time. There are over 70,000 public servants, with 3,000 or 4,000 bureaucrats. I say this seriously, and we will prove that those causing the strike problems are the private businessmen and some ministers. So it is there that you should seek social peace, not in the COB, because we are well aware of what we are doing and the measures we take. We are going to show how some ministers promise to take certain measures after long discussions and then do not fulfill their promises. [end recording]

Lechin openly stated that some ministers--he did not name them--and private business were causing social conflicts.

TEXT OF BRAZILIAN-IRAQI NUCLEAR AGREEMENT

PY292254 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Jan 80 p 5 PY

[Text] The following is the complete text of the agreement signed by Brazil and Iraq on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy: The governments of the Federative Republic of Brazil and of the Republic of Iraq, "on taking into account the memorandum for cooperation in the peaceful use of atomic energy that was signed in Baghdad on 1 October 1979, and considering that the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil agrees to cooperate with the Government of the Republic of Iraq in the implementation of the aforementioned program, have decided to inaugurate this agreement for cooperation in the field of the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

"Article I. Bilateral cooperation in the field of the peaceful use of nuclear energy will be undertaken through the competent national institutions, i.e. the National Nuclear Energy Commission (CNEN) and the Brazilian Nuclear Corporation (NUCLEBRAS) for Brazil and the Atomic Energy Commission of Iraq for that country.

"Article II. The cooperation provided for in this agreement will be undertaken in accordance with the priorities of each of the contracting parties, and it will fully respect the international obligations and commitments that have been assumed by each of the governments.

"Article III. The contracting parties declare their support for the principle of the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, and they stress their right to develop nuclear energy and apply it toward peaceful purposes in accordance with their respective national programs.

"Article IV. The cooperation provided for in this agreement will be undertaken in the following fields:

"A. The studies of the extent and workability of uranium reserves;

"B. Prospecting and exploration for and mining and processing of uranium;

"C. The supply of natural uranium and slightly enriched uranium (if possible in the form of fuel) for use in nuclear reactors;

"D. The supply of equipment and engineering and construction services for nuclear reactors;

"E. Security for nuclear reactors;

"F. Exchanges of experience and know-how in the use of the international system of nuclear information of the International Atomic Energy Agency;

"G. Exchange of visits to research and development institutions, including the carrying out of scientific experiments; and

"H. The training of human resources.

"Article V. The organizations mentioned in Article I will inaugurate readjustments and contracts for the implementation of this agreement in the fields of cooperation mentioned in Article IV. The adjustments will come into force with the exchange of diplomatic notes.

"Article VI. The contracting parties will inform the International Atomic Energy Agency about the negotiation of this agreement with the objective of applying the relevant safeguards, in accordance with the obligations contracted by each party with the agency, to the nuclear material and equipment that is subject to safeguards and that is to be imported by one of the parties from the other, thus insuring that such material and equipment will be used exclusively for peaceful ends.

"Article VII. The transfer by one of the contracting parties to a third country of any type of material or equipment supplied by the other contracting party and subject to safeguards will only take effect after the third country has concluded with the International Atomic Energy Agency a safeguard agreement of the same type as that applied to the importing contracting party for that material or equipment.

"Article VIII. Each contracting party will take the necessary measures, in its territory, for the physical protection of the material and equipment that were supplied to it within the norms of this agreement, including cases involving the transport of that material and equipment between the territories of the contracting parties.

"Article IX. The contracting parties will hold annual meetings, alternately in Brazil and Iraq, in order to evaluate the implementation of this agreement.

"Article X. Any type of controversy that may arise regarding the implementation of this agreement will be resolved through the diplomatic channels of the two countries.

"Article XI. This agreement will be valid for a period of 10 years, starting from the date on which the contracting parties exchange notes reporting that the respective internal procedures for its approval have been completed. This agreement may be extended for periods of 1 year and it may be terminated by either of the two contracting parties through a diplomatic note sent to the other contracting party; in this case, the termination will become effective 6 months after the date of the note.

"Article XII. This agreement will come into force as soon as the respective constitutional requirements have been complied with in each country, including the appropriate communication to this effect through the exchange of diplomatic notes.

"Article XIII. The text of the original agreement was written in English."

Enriched Uranium Exports Denied

PY292311 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Jan 80 p 3 PY

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro--The chairman of the National Nuclear Energy Commission [CNEN], Hervasio de Carvalho, has denied reports that Brazil will export uranium enriched by 20 percent to Iraq within the terms of the nuclear agreement that was signed recently between the two countries. Carvalho termed "as absurd a report of this nature, one that could harm Brazil abroad." The CNEN chairman explained that Brazil is incapable of manufacturing this type of uranium, which is highly enriched and used in research and for military purposes. According to Carvalho, only the United States and the Soviet Union are capable of exporting this type of uranium, as well as France, although this country manufactures only a small quantity for internal consumption. Brazil imports uranium enriched by 20 percent for use in research reactors such as Triga or Argonauta and in the IPEN (Nuclear Energy Research Institute) reactor.

The highly enriched uranium that is imported by Brazil in small quantities is under the control of international safeguards and all of it is accounted for. "When our industry is able to produce enriched uranium," according to Carvalho, "it will be uranium enriched by 3 percent, at most by 3.3 percent, such as that used in PWR reactors (light-water reactors)." Carvalho stressed that Brazil must export the aforementioned type of uranium to Iraq only when that country requests it. The CNEN chairman believes that a need for this type of uranium in Iraq will arise in approximately 13 years, after that country has developed the other phases of its nuclear program, as occurred in Brazil. He also said that this type of report, accredited to diplomatic sources, is highly harmful to Brazilian interests.

EL MERCURIO ANALYZES CHILEAN POSITION IN BEAGLE MEDIATION

PY261649 Paris AFP in Spanish 0440 GMT 26 Jan 80 PY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 25 Jan (AFP)--The newspaper EL MERCURIO maintained today that the clergy have no access to classified information in the mediation being undertaken by Pope John Paul II in the Beagle Channel disagreement between Chile and Argentina.

In its main editorial the influential morning paper referred in this way to statements made by Msgr Octavio Derisi, rector of the Argentine Catholic University, who announced that his holiness the pope will visit Argentina this year.

EL MERCURIO said: "The good wishes of the Argentine clergyman are unfortunately based on mistaken premises. He believes that the two governments wish John Paul II to be more than a mediator," and stresses that "for reasons of domestic policy the rulers, both Argentine and Chilean, cannot show weakness before their peoples."

According to the newspaper, "Monsignor Derisi adds that, since both parties obviously have to yield something, the pope will ask them to do so, without imposing anything, and the two states will then be able to justify themselves before their own peoples and history with a weighty argument: His holiness requested it."

EL MERCURIO said that the Chilean-Argentine controversy appears, in the priest's statements, to refer to the Beagle Channel. It added: "This is the first serious mistake, because the arbitration regarding this zone drew a final border there through an international verdict not subject to appeal. There is no possible argument over the Beagle Channel."

The paper wrote that the matter under mediation is something else and very different--"the determination of the maritime borderline in the southern seas and, naturally, the unresolved questions in bilateral relations which were not referred to in the arbitration decision, a decision which Chile cannot ignore,--a fundamental difference which was repeatedly stated during the negotiations which led to the present mediation."

The paper added that the second error to be found in Monsignor Derisi's statement is the assumption that the governments do not want what they agreed upon "under the moral authority of the Holy See during a solemn ceremony," but something very different--an arbitration. "Because this is the diplomatic procedure the Argentine clergyman is skillfully picturing when he says that the pope would not 'impose' a solution but would 'ask' the two parties to yield something."

The paper commented: "Monsignor Derisi believes that the two governments want a 'justification' before their peoples, which reveals a subjective view of the problem, to say the least." The paper added: "The mediation is a mediation, not an arbitration, precisely because neither of the two countries wishes to put the delimitation of its sovereign rights into the hands of an arbitrator."

EL MERCURIO concluded by saying that "Argentina has explicitly said that it does not want to have recourse to an arbitration, and there is a general arbitration treaty in force between Chile and Argentina which was not referred to in this case."

OPPOSITION LEADERS CITE EATON'S 'LACK OF TACT'

Refuse To Attend Reception

PY282117 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 26 Jan 80 p 4 PY

[Text] The president of the Radical Liberal Party (PLR), German Acosta Caballero, did not attend the reception given in honor of Samuel Eaton, deputy assistant secretary for inter-American affairs of the U.S. State Department, because the U.S. official did not include representatives of Acosta Caballero's party in the list of opposition members who had lunch with him yesterday.

Acosta Caballero sent the following telegram to the U.S. Embassy: "As we, in the name of the PLR--with representation in Congress--were not included in the invitation to leaders of opposition parties, we regret this unfriendly gesture. Therefore, we will officially not attend the reception in your honor. Nevertheless, we greet you and wish you well in your activities. "The PLR president added that Eaton's gesture means ignoring "a party which is legally recognized, whether they like it or not."

For his part, Fulvio Hugo Celauro, the president of the Liberal Party (PL), when asked about the matter, stated that yesterday's luncheon was intended exclusively for non-recognized opposition parties. "I believe that this act demonstrates a lack of respect on the part of the diplomat for the officially recognized parties," Celauro said. "It shows a lack of tact that was not expected from a representative of the United States." He added that the PL was given the option of holding a later meeting with Samuel Eaton. He said: "Of course he could not have expected us to accept, especially keeping in mind that we are the legal representative of the people." His party also did not attend the reception given in Eaton's honor last night.

Editorial Evaluates Eaton Visit

PY292047 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 29 Jan 80 p 8 PY

[Editorial: "Mr Eaton Has Left"]

[Text] "I came to Paraguay with two objectives. One of them was to learn more about and get a closer look at our relations and what is now happening in this country. The other objective was to get a closer look at the future and think about what might happen in the decade of the 80's...I have achieved these two objectives to the extent possible in a few days, and I was greatly assisted in doing so by all the contacts I had with national officials, representatives of the economic sector, political groups and parties, church representatives and the administrators of the two large hydroelectric projects." These remarks were made by Samuel Eaton, deputy assistant secretary for inter-American affairs of the U.S. State Department.

There is no doubt that this official was very active within a tight agenda. He was able to see the great development taking place in our country in its various aspects and subsequently described the progress being made as "outstanding." It is in the political sphere that many questions, which have not been cleared up in spite of the insistence of the press, arise. In fact, without passing judgment on any particular situation, he has made it very clear that it is up to each country to solve its own problems at the proper time. He also indicated that his country's officials prefer moderate regimes, since there is a tradition in U.S. foreign policy in this regard. These remarks regarding political relations between states are, of course, not a surprise, and they are logical. In other words, regarding relations with the government, instead of problems, there seem to be many fewer differences than in the past.

The same is not true in the case of the opposition. There has been an uproar in political circles because Eaton met with some groups and did not plan any type of contact with others. Those who are happy and satisfied point out that this discrimination only legitimizes their status as members of the opposition. The others cannot hide their annoyance and have described Eaton's actions as an "unfriendly gesture," or a "lack of respect." Another more pretentious group said that "it does not recognize the right of any foreign embassy to bestow the patent of opposition on any sector of the people, especially an embassy which until only a few years ago was the only one to deny asylum and close its doors to persecuted Paraguayan politicians." Objectively speaking, this discrimination affects both sectors equally. From the perspective of diplomatic courtesy, it can be interpreted as an unforgivable "gaffe" with a potentially high cost in prestige.

But these considerations are undoubtedly the ones which create much doubt about how it was intended. Although it is true that U.S. diplomacy has not always been characterized by virtue, it should be recognized that it has tradition, ability and institutional sense, traits which other governments lack. Therefore, if the intention was to achieve what it did, it is difficult to believe that this was the way, obviously somewhat childish, to do it.

Apparently, the interpretations go further than the intention, but it cannot be ignored that, no matter who the visitor was, it created an atmosphere which does not greatly affect the government. But if the opposition was engaged in a long-range plan, Eaton's actions shattered it. In fact, a group has labeled those benefited by the U.S. contact "as marked by an exclusive sectarianism and managed by foreign interests." These accusations have, in national political circles, a very important influence.

On leaving the country, the envoy, after avoiding the press, emphasized that the diplomatic representation of his country is open to dialog with all sectors of opinion. Obviously it cannot be any other way, but the thread of Ariadne should be searched for in his answer in order to satisfy the questions which have arisen.

According to his answer, the fact is that some groups or parties received an opportunity for closer or special dialog, but this does not mean that other sectors cannot have the same thing. Anyway, it was necessary to make clearer statements in order to diffuse the anger generated in opposition political circles.

Regarding the government, the visitor has praised the progress made in various areas, and this implies a certain recognition. Therefore a strengthening of relations can be predicted, and this is quite significant when associated with his comments about the 1980's.

NATIONAL ACCORD DENOUNCES SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN

PY211739 Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 21 Jan 80 p 2 PY

[Text] The coordination board of the National Accord has expressed "its strong denunciation of the Russian invasion of Afghanistan because it constitutes disrespect for the basic rights of the Afghan nation." The board demands "the immediate withdrawal of the troops occupying Afghanistan who are today massacring the Afghan people, who are struggling heroically to defend their freedom and independence, the sacred rights of all nations of the world."

"It reiterates its solidarity with the Afghan nation in this uncertain and confused hour of struggle. The National Accord states in conclusion that there can be no force strong enough to stop the people's struggle to defend freedom, human dignity, social justice and independence."

CONATO REPORTS INCREASING SOLIDARITY WITH STRIKE

Port Workers' Support

PA290500 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 28 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The leaders of the National Council of Workers [CONATO] commented this afternoon, after 15 hours of a national strike, that the movement organized against Law No 95 and the high cost of living had been 75-percent successful throughout the country. Such a degree of success was not evident in Panama City, where banks were open and transport vehicles continued to circulate, even if irregularly. Although shops in general opened their doors, it seemed more like a holiday than a work day. In the industrial sector, where the labor leaders claimed to have scored a resounding success, partial activity could also be noted.

Daniel Vega, executive secretary of the Panamanian Industrialists Union [SIP], this afternoon denied rumors that the business sector might stage a movement similar to that of the workers. According to the SIP executive secretary, the business sector feels there are neither reasons nor motives to stage such a movement.

The international press today continued covering the incidents currently affecting the country, while an undetermined number of tourists had to take self-service breakfasts due to the lack of kitchen service at their hotels.

At both entrances to the Panama Canal the situation changed notably after the port workers union decided to give its total support to the national 48-hour strike instead of merely staging solidarity actions, as had been originally planned. Some 400 workers from Balboa Pier heeded their labor leaders' orders not to show up at work. Something similar occurred at Christobal Pier. According to Balboa port officials, three ships scheduled to dock within the next few hours will be affected by the strike. The officials stressed that the paralyzation of activities at both piers seriously endangers Panamanian capacity to control the situation. The secretary general of the port workers union made statements for this station: [Begin recording]

[Question] What led you to change your previous decision to express your solidarity with the 48-hour strike and to actually take part in it both at Cristobal and Balboa ports?

[Answer] From the beginning we had agreed to stage a symbolic strike, but after consultations with the general assembly, they unanimously decided to support the 48-hour strike, and as they are our leaders we must support them.

[Question] Do elements in Law No 95 and other labor legislation affect you?

[Answer] Yes, we feel that Law No 34 on activities at both Cristobal and Balboa piers has too many undefined areas and this makes it possible for Law No 95 to affect us too.

[Question] How many pier workers are striking?

[Answer] About 500.

[Question] Do you realize that this affects Panama's international image and might also affect pier work at a given moment?

[Answer] Yes, we took that into consideration and discussed it with our companions at the assembly, but we feel that Law No 95 and the rising cost of staples affect us at the national level. [end recording]

Finally, Rolando Ordonez, one of the top four CONATO leaders, predicted an intensification of the strike in the area of transportation tomorrow, adding that the rank and file are planning to abandon their leaders.

This afternoon there had still not been any official reaction to the strike partially affecting the country.

Colon Strike 'Complete Success'

PA292226 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 28 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpt] The strike was a total success in Colon, the province with the highest unemployment rate in the country. There were no incidents there today. Large work centers such as the Panama Refinery, the Colon Free Zone and the port of Cristobal were closed down very early today. The 411 employees of the Panama Refinery--which currently processes approximately 40,000 barrels of oil--suspended their activities in support of the strike against Law 95. Measures were taken, however, to insure minimum security requirements at the refinery. Posters, messages and proclamations were distributed to the employees reporting on the progress of the strike throughout the country.

The activities at the Free Zone, which is the largest employer on the Atlantic coast, were also suspended when almost all workers joined the strike. The Colon Free Zone employs some 8,000 workers, only 500 of which are union members. The entrances to the Free Zone were blocked by members of the Union of Construction and Related Workers [Union de Trabajadores de la Indutria de Construccion y Afines--UTICA] and representatives of the Union of Food Industry Workers [Sindicato de Trabajadores de la Alimentacion--STA]. Meanwhile, leaders of other labor organizations held meetings in front of the Free Zone urging all workers of the area to join the strike. The Free Zone contributes with approximately 5.5 million balboas per day to the national treasury in foreign exchange because of its activities in the area.

In the port of Cristobal, under the administration of the Port Authority, the almost 1,700 port workers joined the 48-hour strike. According to a communique issued by the port workers, they are not only protesting Law 95 but also the high cost of living, unemployment and the lack of housing. The port workers will not supply fuel, water or other services to cargo ships for 48 hours.

Strike Losses Estimated

PA300404 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 30 Jan 80 PA

[Text] The 48-hour strike called by the National Council of Workers [CONATO] has caused losses totaling about 18 million balboas to the local economy, Gustavo Gonzalez, planning and economic policy minister, told this station this afternoon. In an exclusive statement to reporter Odin Julio Miller, Minister Gonzalez said that the major effect of the strike is the drop in goods and services. Minister Gonzalez added that economic losses may be estimated at 9 or 10 million balboas per day which is what the country loses when production stops. The minister said that the economic effects of the strike could be much lower because workers did not show massive support for the strike on the first day.

EL SALVADOR

CONTINUED SOVIET OCCUPATION OF AFGHANISTAN SCORED

PA291911 San Salvador LA CRONICA DEL PUEBLO in Spanish 21 Jan 80 p 4 PA

[Editorial: "USSR Teaches Brutal Lesson in Imperialism"]

[Text] With boundless cynicism, the bureaucracy at the summit of power in the Soviet Union is continuing to teach the world a brutal lesson in imperialism by extending its military occupation of Afghan territory and, by so doing, trampling on the basic principles of sovereignty and international law.

The world community is greatly shaken by this brutal lesson, especially those who love peace and who have a genuine love of democracy and freedom, since under no circumstances can it be accepted that a nation, based solely on its guns and its desire for territorial expansion, can subdue the weak and go unpunished like the Chicago gangsters.

In addition, this lesson in imperialist brutality has an additional cost, especially for the oppressed nations of Latin America. What the Soviets have done by their abusive occupation of Afghan territory is to validate any pretext U.S. imperialism may have to occupy--also militarily--any nation of the Latin American continent.

Aside from a concrete threat to the free future of the Hispanic peoples, in practice the Soviet doctrine of interference in nations of the socialist bloc gains strength because, just like Hungary and Czechoslovakia were invaded, so too can other nations that maintain relations with them be invaded, for they show no concern about grossly violating the highest ideals of the entire human race.

Loyal to our clear principles, we cannot overlook the crime and brutality of the Soviet bureaucrats. We expect that all popular anti-imperialist groups in our country will have the honesty to come out against the sad Russian adventure into territory occupied by an obviously poor and weak nation.

To tolerate the Soviet claw would be tantamount to renouncing the human race's progress toward freedom. It would be really sad if, in the name of socialism, knives were thrust into ideals cherished by nations like Hungary, which has known how to defend justice and truth on all battlefields.

ANTIGOVERNMENT PROTESTS, VIOLENCE CONTINUE

PA292302 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1718 GMT 29 Jan 80 PA

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 29 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The explosion of a powerful bomb in one of the supermarkets of the "Todos" chain in San Salvador and the violent death of 11 people in various parts of El Salvador have been reported during the past 15 hours in this Central American country of 5.5 million people.

The Salvadoran National Teachers Association (ANDES) has announced that tomorrow it will hold a nationwide strike and a rally at the square in front of the Education Ministry to demand the fulfillment of the concessions it obtained at the end of 1979. The first Cabinet meeting last night discussed the country's delicate situation and the development programs which will have the economic support of the United States, Germany and other nations.

Deputy Foreign Minister Alejandro Gomez Vides was sworn in shortly before the Cabinet meeting. Government activities are being carried out normally although Marxist organizations are tyring to destabilize the revolutionary government junta which assumed power on 15 October.

Delegates of the Andean Pact are expected here in the next [word indistinct] for a series of meetings to discuss the country's difficult situation.

The junta is being attacked by both the left and the right. The rightwing sector has said it does not oppose changes but it has already publicly criticized and expressed its opposition to agrarian reform and the nationalization of banks and foreign trade.

William Bowdler, assistant secretary of state for Latin American affairs, recently confirmed U.S. support for the government junta made up of two officers and three civilians.

Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, a member of the junta, has been in Houston for the past 8 days receiving medical treatment.

In El Salvador all sectors are now loudly asking for economic improvements and other social benefits. They had been demanding these things prior to 15 October but in a "lukewarm" manner. The authorities have faith that everything will be solved. Meanwhile, the Marxist organizations believe they are advancing, with weapons in hand and united, toward the takeover of the political power they desire.

OLC Kills Leftists

PA292303 Paris AFP in Spanish 1916 GMT 29 Jan 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Jan (AFP)--Four people, apparently members of a leftist group, were killed by a recently formed clandestine ultrarightwing group, the Organization for Liberation From Communism (OLC), which today claimed its first victims.

The four bodies were wrapped in banners of the People's Revolutionary Bloc (BPR) and had signs saying they were killed for being traitors. A leaflet found near the bodies said the anticommunist clandestine group took responsibility for the murders. In a recent communique sent to newspapers, the OLC said it will not have ties with the extreme right or the government but that it will try to liberate the Salvadoran people from the attacks of the communists.

Some observers described today's killing as the OLC's debut even though the group has already taken credit for previous attacks such as the bomb explosion in the BPR headquarters a little over a week ago. It has also been reported that a powerful bomb exploded last night in a supermarket in the San Miguelito neighborhood in San Salvador, causing damages estimated at more than $40,000.

FPL Clashes With Guards

PA290218 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1823 GMT 28 Jan 80 PA

[Text] A Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) communique sent to this station reports the death of several members of the Farm Workers Federation.

The document also reports on a clash that took place near Amapunapa detour when a group of National Guardsmen searched a vehicle. Two civilians and three guardsmen died in the ensuing shootout.

The FPL document also accuses Christian Democrats in the government of having stained their hands with the blood of peasants and workers during the 22 January incidents, which represented a political defeat for the new counterrevolutionary government junta.

In response to the above, the FPL adds, 330 quintals of cotton have been burned in El Zamorano camp and the Finance Police headquarters were set on fire.

In the document, the FPL also claims credit for the death of Mr Juan Melendez yesterday in Santa Gertrudis de Tecoluca Canton. According to the FPL communique, Melendez was implicated in the deaths last March of several workers in San Rafael (?and) San Diego.

JUNTA PLAYS DOWN PDC OFFICE TAKEOVER, CHURCH ACCUSATIONS

PA300335 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0215 GMT 30 Jan 80 PA

[By Mauro Espinoza Fernandez]

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Jan (ACAN-EFE)--The revolutionary government junta said here today that the armed forces will not evict the 28 February People's Leagues [LP-28] members who seized the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] headquarters today at noon.

Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, member of the government junta, said negotiations for the evacuation of the premises must be carried out by the PDC with the 50 or so LP-28 members who are holding some 15 PDC members hostage, including Julieta Otero de Colindres, wife of Education Minister Eduardo Benjamin Colindres.

This is the second important occupation carried out by the LP-28 during the past 3 weeks. On 11 January, members of this leftist organization seized the Panamanian Embassy and held Panamanian and Costa Rican Ambassadors Daivd Pere and Alejandro Alvarado Piza for 3 days.

The LP-28 demand the release of or explanations concerning the fate of over 200 persons missing since their arrest by authorities during the regimes of Col Arturo Armando Molina and Gen Carlos Humberto Romero. The latter was overthrown by a coup d'etat on 13 October.

Another demand is the resignation of the government junta. Majano said the junta was not informed of these demands and reasserted that negotiations will have to be carried out by the PDC but that the party could not negotiate the requested resignation.

The other junta member, Hector Dada Hirezi, said there is an "obvious enemy" of the democratization process begun in El Salvador. "The enemy," he said, "is the sector which will be affected by structural changes."

He added that he believed that so-called "peoples organizations" were opponents, but not enemies of, the process. He said there was a clear-cut definition by the PDC regarding the sector to be deprived of the political and economic power it has wielded in recent years in this Central American country.

Majano and Dada Hirezi agreed that there are still possibilities for a democratic solution "to the current of violence" existing in El Salvador.

Dada Hirezi said his party was aware of its historic responsibility in accepting the challenge of introducing reforms. He also said, however, that whenever they feel that all possibilities have been exhausted they will have to make the decision that will best serve the party.

Tonight Dada Hirezi rejected criticism regarding an alleged lack of PDC support on the part of the Salvadoran Catholic Church. He said the church is "under no obligation to support the party. I am not concerned over an attitude that the church may assume," he emphasized, while admitting the important role played by the Salvadoran clergy "in denouncing injustice."

Majano in turn emphasized the armed forces' unity, even though he admitted there were diverging points of view in some sectors of the military organization. Majano said they were due to "the generation gap." He added that the Salvadoran Armed Forces "continue to support the democratic process, regardless of personal opinions existing among some of its members."

JUNTA DENIES RESPONSIBILITY IN 22 JANUARY INCIDENTS

PA292206 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 26 Jan 80 p 7 PA

[Text] During a news conference at the Presidency Ministry on 24 January, three members of the government junta said the authorities were not responsible for the incidents of 22 January.

The junta members insisted on denying the fact to the surprised newsmen, most of whom had witnessed the fact that the peaceful demonstration had been fired upon by the palace guards.

In the presence of three members of the junta--Majano, Morales Ehrlich and Dada Hirezi--the representatives of the various national and international media heard with utter surprise the explanation of the government representatives, who affirmed their respect for human rights.

Morales Ehrlich "justified" the conduct of the palace guards, saying "they had been forced to respond to an attack" in the confusion that existed at those moments.

They added that the extreme right had intervened in the machinegunning of demonstrators, while admitting, however, that none of those criminals had been captured. This statement of Morales Ehrlich shocked all the newsmen who, when the news conference ended, ironically commented on "the defense of this junta member."

They said the reason for the national network beginning 22 January was to prevent distortion of the day's incidents. This restriction did not include the other media such as the newspapers and television channels.

Lastly, calling a news conference did not have the expected results, because of the evident indifference of most of the newspapers. "How can they have the cynicism to deny what I saw and personally experienced?" a U.S. newsman exclaimed.

BPR LEADER WARNS EUROPEANS OF COUNTRY'S CRISIS

PA292213 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 29 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Isidro Paz, a leader of the Salvadoran People's Revolutionary Bloc [BPR], today warned in Brussels that his country is currently facing a serious economic crisis as a result of the lack of planning of recent governments. The opposition forces' confrontation with the current Salvadoran Government might lead to more violence or to a civil war, he noted.

The BPR leader added that there is a process of general destabilization in Central America, particularly in El Salvador where the military forces are unable to govern the country.

Paz is touring Europe. After his visit to Brussels he will go to France, Germany, Great Britain and other European countries to make known the social and economic situation of the Salvadoran people.

DISTORTED REPORTING BY U.S., OTHER NEWSMEN RAPPED

PA300003 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 28 Jan 80 pp 12, 43 PA

[Editorial: "Foreign Newsmen Again Seek Roman Circus in San Salvador"]

[Excerpts] The attendance at a Roman circus in downtown San Salvador again attracted the attention of the yellow press from the United States and other parts of the world. Some news agencies and television networks are trying to obtain scoops from events which occasionally occur in our countries.

This is why, beginning on 20 January, cameramen and newsmen began arriving from the United States and Mexico seeking vantage points so that "at the time of the spectacle" on 22 January they would be in a good spot. When the time came, everything went as planned, except that this time one of the viewers was wounded by one of the bullets which up until then had been the source of interest and amusement.

How do we explain the presence of newsmen and cameramen during the unfortunate incidents at noon on 22 January in San Salvador? Two of their cameras filmed the scenes of pain and terror at the cathedral in Libertad Plaza, while another covered downtown areas. We are not against the covering of local news by international agencies. What we criticize is the zeal with which the U.S. and Mexican press are interested in our countries, El Salvador in this case, only when dramatic and tragic events are occurring, so they can exhibituus before the world as an uncouth people, whose only notable activity is to engage in street fighting with its resulting death, crimes and attacks of all kinds.

In view of this we wonder: To what extent is it advisable for our country to allow the arrival of these newsmen who come only to gather the harvest of yellow press, to talk with certain sectors and then leave with only negative impressions from one side of the coin? Because all this is slanted news coverage--there is no other way to describe the news reports about El Salvador published and shown in foreign television. It serves only to discredit us and project a negative image of our country before the world. Would it not be advisable for the Salvadoran Government to find the means to prevent a discredited and distorted image of our country from being projected abroad? Because if news coverage had to be regulated domestically by chaining all the radio stations in a network, we think there is even more reason to find a means of keeping the foreign press from coming and gathering only the negative aspects of our national life.

It is detrimental to our national interests for the Salvadoran image to be projected abroad as the perfect example of a Roman circus in the 20th century.

HONDURAS

MILITARY VOICES CONCERN OVER LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATES

PA290502 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 29 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Col Hubert Bodden Caceres, an influential member of the Armed Forces Council in Honduras, has told newsmen that the council is upset with the political parties' nominations for deputies. On 20 April Honduras will have an election for a national constituent assembly to return power to civilians after 8 years of military rule.

Bodden Caceres heads the 11th Infantry Battalion stationed in southern Choluteca. He said that his views reflect the complaints of many citizens who are concerned over the nominations. They are concerned because the traditional Liberal and National parties--the strongest parties and perhaps the ones that will have to decide the country's future in the Constituent Assembly because the legally registered National Innovation and Unity Party is a budding party--have almost no new names on their slates.

FOUR SOMOZIST OFFICERS EXPELLED FOR ILLEGAL ACTIONS

PA272158 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2318 GMT 26 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 26 Jan (LATIN)--It was reported here today that the Honduran Government has expelled four former officers of the Nicaraguan National Guard.

The expelled officers are 2d lieutenants Nicolas Romero, Miguel Gutierrez, Julio Solorzano and Jorge Juarez. Also expelled was Juarez' wife, Julia de Juarez.

According to Government (Interior) Minister Col Cristobal Diaz Garcia, the Honduran Government was compelled to expel the former Somozists because it discovered they had forged documents, including false identity cards and passports, which they used to pass themselves off as Honduran citizens.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA ATTACKS U.S. STAND ON ISLAND DISPUTE WITH COLOMBIA

PA251405 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2314 GMT 24 Jan 80 PA

[Speech by Nicaraguan Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra during a rally in honor of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo at Revolution Square in Managua--live]

[Excerpts] The history of Latin America is the history of our people's stubborn struggle to achieve true conditions of justice in the economic, political and social areas. It is the struggle of Latin America for its independence in the 1800's. It is the battle of Latin America against imperial and imperialist attacks and interventions. It is the struggle of Latin America against dictatorships, against guerrillas and against tyrannies. It is the war to the death of peoples against exploitation.

And Mexico, despite its difficulties, despite its limitations has managed to be present on these fronts of war.

When reactionary and sinister sectors of the United States began calling for military intervention in your fatherland, we gave our full support to Mexico's people and to this president, who defended Nicaragua's right to self-determination at the 17th OAS consultative meeting last June, for their right to have uninhibited use of their natural resources, because it is no secret to anyone that the United States is exerting pressure in the area of oil. It is also no secret to anyone, however, that Mexico and its president have maintained a firm attitude and have responded that in Mexico, Mexicans rule. [applause]

Today, the U.S. Congress is discussing the ratification of the 1972 Castro-Vasquez Carrizosa Treaty. In 1856 one of those gringos who tour the world arrived at the Roncador, Serrano and Quitasueno cays and claimed that he found guano, although we know that there is no guano in those areas. He found the place uninhabited. Consequently, he made himself owner of the cays because the United States had an imperialist law concerning guano deposits, which made the gringos who found guano deposits in those islands, cays, and so forth, the automatic owners of these unoccupied lands.

We imagine that those gringos must have felt themselves greater navigators and discoverers than Columbus. The United States, however, has defended the right of nations over the continental shelf, as an inseparable and integral part of the nation. It so happens that our continental shelf extends beyond the Serrano, Quitasueno and Roncador cays. This automatically confirms the sovereign right of Nicaragua over those cays. [applause]

Our Foreign Office has sent notes to the U.S. Congress noting that Nicaragua will consider, not considers, but will consider the ratification of those treaties a hostile action. That is, if they confirm that treaty, we will consider it a hostile act. Is it not beautiful that the United States and Colombia should be deciding on territory that belongs to Nicaragua?

It is said that in diplomatic circles when the term hostile act is used it constitutes a declaration of war. Our foreign minister, Father Miguel D'Escoto, told us that the U.S. Government--and we transmit this to the U.S. Government on the recommendation of Foreign Minister Father Miguel D'Escoto--can be sure that we will not give part of any U.S. territory to third parties, that we will not annex part of U.S. territory to our territory, that we will not land troops in Miami--where the Somozists have already landed--that we will not bomb them in Washington, and we will not direct our warships to maneuver along the U.S. coasts. [applause]

We believe that to further its new policy toward Latin America, the U.S. Senate and President Carter will abstain from ratifying this treaty. This is what Nicaragua expects. This is what justice expects. Our country is going through serious economic difficulties.

Today while we are facing the year 1980 with the same determination with which we faced the Somozist dictatorship, we pay tribute to the effort of the people of Mexico and President Jose Lopez Portillo, who have confirmed their support for just causes, revolutionary causes. [applause]

Let the unity of the Nicaraguan working class headed by the vanguard of the revolutionary process, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, be ever more solid, thus guaranteeing the present and future of the revolution. Let the unity of all economic forces willing to participate in the reconstruction process smash the hesitant, those who want to revive the past, those who have not yet realized that we have here a revolution in progress.

Let the solidarity of the people of Mexico and President Jose Lopez Portillo be ever firmer, as an expression of the Latin American spirit that will serve to motivate our peoples.

Long live Jose Lopez Portillo! [applause]

Long live Mexico! [applause]

Long live the friendship between Mexico and Nicaragua! [applause]

Free fatherland [shouts of: or death!] [applause]

COMMUNISTS ACCUSE GOVERNMENT OF PROMOTING CAPITALISM

PA290510 Managua EL PUEBLO in Spanish 21 Jan 80 p 2 PA

[By Miguel Osejo]

[Text] According to the 18 January edition of the newspaper AVANCE, the Nicaraguan Communist Party [PCdeN] Central Committee plenum met recently and approved several resolutions.

Point 2 of the resolutions says: "According to the analysis made of the revolution's theoretical and political problems and considering the government's and country's dependence on imperialist international foreign capital, the class essence and content of the Government of National Reconstruction economic reactivation plan for 1980, the advance of the Sandinist front alliance with Nicaraguan and international bourgeois sectors as well as the cooling of its relations with the Communist Party and other revolutionary forces; the Communist Party Central Committee plenum understands and is aware that all these factors create the economic and political bases for a capitalist development in the country. This trend has existed since the beginning of this stage of our democratic process and has been the main characteristic of the Government of National Reconstruction."

Obviously this resolution involves a strong attack on the government policies and the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] alliances, and regrets that the FSLN has cooled its relations with the PCdeN.

The AVANCE article does not define the tactics to follow and merely mentions tasks which must be promoted, including the creation of the single workers central. However, when speaking of this central and the PCdeN labor front, which is the central of labor action unity, in the same newspaper article on page 4, the article proposes that the first point around which to organize the single central be "to defend the Government of National Reconstruction...from the attacks of domestic and foreign reactionaries...."

Evidently if the government, as the PCdeN plenum says, has from its beginning been promoting capitalism in the political and economic field, and the FSLN promotes alliances with the national bourgeoisie, it is not very feasible that these forces will launch attacks on the government. And if some international reactionary sector launched such an attack we would not be obligated to support this government. Instead, we would demand its replacement by another one which will truly defend our self-determination against such attacks, or we would at least demand this government fight for self-determination and independence.

At any rate, in spite of the aspects we have noted regarding tactics that are not well-defined, the considerations and points of view of the PCdeN indicate an attitude that will have many implications.

COSEP ANNOUNCES SUPPORT FOR REACTIVATION PLAN

PA290516 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Jan 80 pp 1, 12 PA

[Text] We have received the following communique:

The Superior Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) hereby makes the following public announcement:

Recently the honorable Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction approved the emergency and reactivation program for the benefit of the people.

We have examined the project prepared by 200 Nicaraguan experts, who in very short time made an extraordinary effort in planning and programming to reactivate the nation's economy, so that as clearly expressed in the document, "it may provide the Nicaraguans with a just, free and fraternal life in our country, and the unity of all revolutionary and progressive forces by stabilizing the alliance and the unitarian and popular nature of this revolution." All this, "without yielding to the easy temptation of imitating other revolutionary models."

The private sector, which is unified in COSEP and which according to the document itself produces 80 percent of the farm production, 75 percent of the manufacturing production, 45 percent of the service production, 30 percent of the construction industry--all of which represents 60 percent of the national production--supports this effort of our experts who submitted such an ambitious reactivation program, worthy of engaging all the nation's patriotic forces in its execution.

In view of the above, COSEP, aware of its responsibility in the spiritual, social and economic reconstruction of the country, agrees:

1. To express in general terms its support of the emergency and reactivation program for the benefit of the people.

2. To encourage the government, in implementing the program and in all its actions, to promote a climate of peace, security and harmony, maintaining clear rules of behavior which may contribute to a climate of trust, essential for the reactivation.

3. To encourage all members of private enterprise to make efforts to raise production to a maximum in order to help generate the indispensable resources to implement the health, employment, housing and educational plans that will permit the Nicaraguan people to attain more adequate living conditions.

4. To insure that harmony and the joint effort of the government, the entrepreneurs and the workers, will constitute the best formula to achieve the aspirations of the Nicaraguan people.

[Signed] Superior Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP), Nicaraguan Development Institute (INDE), Nicaraguan Chamber of Construction, Nicaraguan Chamber of Industries, Union of Nicaraguan Agricultural Producers, and the Confederation of Professional Associations of Nicaragua. Managua, D.N. 14 January, 1980.

SEPMI HOLDS CONSTITUENT CONFERENCE; RAUL CASTRO SPEAKS

Conference Opens

FL281130 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The constituent conference of the Society for Patriotic-Military Education (SEPMI) opened Sunday at the Palace of Conventions with the participation of 421 delegates, 93 percent of whom are workers and the remainder students.

The opening session was chaired by Julio Camacho Aguilera, member of the party Secretariat; Jose R. Fernandez, vice president of the Council of Ministers; Luis Orlando Dominguez, first secretary of the Union of Young Communists (UJC) National Committee; and other members of the party Central Committee. The order of the day, agenda and regulations were approved and committees for documentation, candidacies and mandates were elected. Afterwards, Col William Galvez, chairman of the national organizing committee of the SEPMI constituent conference, read the main report.

Luis Orlando Dominguez was a special speaker at the session. He noted that everyone is aware of the importance of SEPMI because patriotic-military education is part of the process of developing a new consciousness in which all the people participate under the leadership of the party. The most important mission that the party has assigned us, he said, is to prepare our replacements. He added that if yesterday Marti was the mastermind of the Moncada, today, tomorrow and always Marti and Fidel will be the masterminds of this task which SEPMI has now undertaken.

Second Day

FL282102 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1914 GMT 28 Jan 80 FL

[Text] During the second day of work sessions of the constituent conference of the Society for Patriotic-Military Education [SEPMI] which began yesterday at the Palace of Conventions, Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers [CTC], made a speech.

After greeting the participants, Veiga referred to the importance of SEPMI for young workers which was demonstrated by the fact that 93 percent of the delegates are workers. He reported that the CTC is preparing the guidelines for a more effective interaction between the CTC and the patriotic-military society.

Today the participants discussed and approved the organization's bylaws.

One of the many objectives of these bylaws is to contribute to the training of youths and people in general for the defense of the socialist fatherland. Insuring the massive participation of its members in patriotic-military work, their education in the spirit of solidarity, loyalty to the PCC without reservation, patriotism, proletarian internationalism and friendship among peoples are other objectives of the organization.

In fulfillment of the previously stated, SEPMI established in its article No 4 the dissemination of its objectives among the population through written, radio and television propaganda. Another guideline approved by the conference states that all citizens over 12 years old can join SEPMI. The foundation of the Society for Patriotic-Military Education is its rank and file associations formed by a minimum of 10 members, mainly at work and education centers, factories, cooperatives and stores in general.

The bylaws constitute the fundamental law in the life of SEPMI, which is why during the process of discussion of the bylaws draft more than 500 assembly meetings were held by rank and file associations, work and education centers.

More than 36,000 women participated in the discussion of the bylaws draft. They examined the document thoroughly and improved it with concrete proposals. After discussing the proposed drafts on patriotic-military education, military technical training and technical sports, these were approved by the SEPMI national constituent conference, making them official documents of the society. Immediately afterward, there was a special speech on behalf of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution.

Officials Elected

FL290202 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Jan 80 FL

[Excerpts] The members of the council and the Executive Committee of the Society for Patriotic-Military Education were elected this afternoon. This conference began yesterday and has been holding work sessions at the Palace of Conventions in this capital.

Elected as president of the society was Col William Galvez Rodriguez, who joined the revolutionary struggle in the early 50's. Later on he participated in the rebellion of 30 November 1956 in Santiago de Cuba. Some months later he led the commando group which executed bloodthirsty Col Fermin Cowley Gallegos in Holguin.

The delegates to the conference elected as first vice president Col Jesus Almeida Hernandez as well as five other vice presidents and other members of the Executive Committee, which is formed by 13 comrades. During the final session of the conference there were special speeches on behalf of the Federation of Cuban Women and the National Association of Small Farmers by Vilma Espin and Jose Ramirez Cruz, respectively. The two speakers hailed the establishment of the new organization and praised the significance of patriotic-military work.

Raul Castro Speech

FL291430 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0133 GMT 29 Jan 80 FL

[Speech by army Gen Raul Castro closing the constituent conference of the Society for Patriotic-Military Education (SEPMI) at Havana's Palace of Conventions on 29 January--recorded]

[Text] Comrades: Following a prolonged and methodical organizational process, a long-held aspiration of everyone who in one way or another is linked to the integral development of the new generations is fulfilled tonight. The establishment of the Society for Patriotic-Military Education [SEPMI] finds its reason for existence in the need to promote and organize the participation of a growing number of youngsters in recreational and learning activities through a truly original way of training themselves to assume, at the proper time, the duties of defense of the homeland and the revolution.

The originality of this society consists of the fact that it is called upon to contribute to the successive raising of the country's defense potential in cooperation with the armed forces without being part of them and that the training of its members takes place by means of a systematic practice of military sports and studies whose usefulness is not restricted to service in the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR). Instead, they tend to be used for the benefit of the national economy. It is not, therefore, a military agency or a mass organization or a new state organization. It is a volunteer social organization whose essential function is to group and organize youngsters and provide them with new and attractive ways of using their physical energies and intelligence and, in this way, provide highly appreciated cooperation with the army, air force and navy.

In order for an institution of this type to perform its mission fully, it requires the understanding and cooperation of the Union of Young Communists [UJC], mass organizations and state agencies and, above all, the FAR, which will directly benefit from the results of its activity.

Work has been going on in this field for several years. From the beginning we were aware of the importance that an organization of this type would have in channeling very important aspects of education of youths and in adding its work to the efforts being made in this regard for several years by the state educational institutions, UJC, mass organizations and the FAR. For this reason, the idea always prevailed of not being too hasty and to let the cadres charged th the task [of organizing SEPMI] develop their ideas and views in actual practice and, above all, in contact with the young masses which in the end are the soul and subject of this effort, and to let them gather and apply creatively the experience of this type of work accumulated by the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, whose assistance for the creation of the society has been decisive. The results of this effort can be seen.

Although this conference formalizes the founding of the society, it does not mean that this is the first step. In fact, the society already exists in all the provinces where almost 300 grassroots organizations have been created--grouping more than 40,000 members. On the day of its founding, there are reasons to proclaim that the Society for Patriotic-Military Education is a social organization that is advancing confidently on the path of its effective development, that it is prepared to exhibit the work that has been done and to sustain itself on it, and, along with the UJC and mass organizations, advance and intensify this important work among the youth.

The reception which the initiative of creating grassroots organizations of the society at workplaces and schools has had throughout the country is a magnificent step forward and an obvious demonstration of the favorable reception that this type of work will have among broad sectors of the population, especially among the youths who will form the bulk of its members.

In SEPMI, the youths will find a suitable way of channeling many of their aspirations related to training and performance in sports activities that are not accessible from other channels, and to development of highly productive recreational activities. At the same time, the society gives them general military training so that from the moment they join the FAR, they can be useful to their units and, by their presence, help raise the unit's combat readiness. I underscore this because for years we have experienced problems in recruiting and attracting youths to military training schools. This has led some comrades to the superficial conclusion that many youths are not attracted to the military profession. Others go beyond that and refer to a rejection [of the profession by youths]. There is no doubt that there have been weaknesses in our publicity and educational work among the youths in this regard. But along with that, there is the contradictory fact that invariably every time we ask a cadre who developed under the conditions of military life to leave active service and move to other responsibilities, he accepts because of discipline, even though he is not pleased about it. Frankly, I must say that some have to be ordered to go and there are some who find it difficult to adapt to civilian life and for years long to return to active service.

I understand these comrades. I know why they feel that way and I respect their views. I feel true admiration and gratitude for their sincere love of their profession and high regard for it. I have always asked myself: Why do these men who know how rigorous military life is not want to leave it? Why do they feel so bad when they hang up their uniforms and resume civilian life? If this profession were really so disagreeable, they would be happy [to leave], but instead they regret it. The answer is obvious and unchanging: They have a high opinion of the military profession precisely because they know it and have learned to love it, because they like order and discipline and a life regulated by standards which whoever masters them knows are fair, humane and frequently advantageous.

That reality has nothing to do with the views of those who, not having been involved in it [military life] and not knowing what they are talking about, hold a negative view of military life--which applies more to the military institutions of the past.

In fact, military service has characteristics that distinguish it from any other sphere of activity and, by its own nature and because of the social function that militarymen perform, is one of the professions that require greater dedication, will, initiative, character, courage, spirit of sacrifice and constancy. These requirements are precisely what makes the military profession attractive to youths. What youngster has not at one time dreamed of firing a rifle, driving a tank, flying an airplane, dropping by parachute, traveling in a fast boat or submarine, operating complex communications equipment or exploring the depths of the sea? And how many are there who grow old without realizing their dream?

What really happens is that life is not as simple as bad literature sometimes suggests. Before he can fly, a pilot must complete a rigorous and demanding learning and training process. And in order to hit the target with a rifle, it is necessary to spend many hours learning all the operations that lead to success. All this requires effort, constancy, dedication and involves long hours of study, field exercises, adequate physical training, alertness and, above all, development of will, formation of character and boldness to set increasingly higher goals.

The possibilities for realizing these aspirations are found and achieved in the army where, of course, everything is not perfect. And this is precisely what is ignored by those who, whether unconsciously or not, instill in their children and youths around them a rejection of active military service without realizing that essentially they are contributing to making them shy, mediocre and incapable of facing difficulties and without a will to overcome them.

A militaryman is human and makes mistakes. He experiences failure but is tenacious and overcomes this. He trusts his strengths and learns to handle them, and he moves ahead as part of the group. Military life, with its strict hierarchy, does not separate men. Instead, it unites them, and the comradeship attained in the ranks can only be compared to that formed at work.

The psyohology of a young man does not recognize individualism, and the healthiest pride a young man feels is that of being a soldier who has performed his duty for the country and people.

SEPMI and the family, schools, state agencies, mass organizations, UJC and the FAR themselves will--under the direction of the party--perform this educational function as they have done so far. I have no doubt that it [SEPMI] will deeply influence the youths' understanding of life in the FAR, its richness and its innumerable options, and awaken in them the vocation for military service and turn it into what it truly should be--an honor for every youth, a source of satisfaction for each family and, at the least, a job that is performed with dignity, responsibility and manliness.

The goals of the society go far beyond that which is merely usable, and all its work will be the result of the participation of its members--young and old, male and female--who in SEPMI will find the means to fulfill their aspirations without necessarily being called to military service. In other words, many of the most desirable aspects of life can be enjoyed from an early age through sports.

SEPMI already has taken important steps, though it still has far to go in creating the conditions for military sports. Without incurring those costs which we cannot now afford, it will be necessary to mobilize idle or surplus resources and voluntary efforts to build or adapt some installations and buildings, create the material base and necessary tools and resolve many organizational problems so that military sports and patriotic activities will be a profitable way to use the free time of the youths.

For its part, the Society for Patriotic-Military Education should make every effort to normalize the growth of its membership in accordance with real possibilities, better yet, material possibilities. Let them be creative. For now, the number of rank-and-file associations and members should not be important. What is important is that these units have a precise objective, an exact plan of activities, the means to carry them out and fulfill the objectives to the letter.

The society must avoid formalities, reject any trend toward superficiality and carelessness, impede from its very beginning penetration into its ranks and leadership of the germs of bureaucratism and routinism and make its work an example of creative effort, of the spirit of cooperation with the organs of the economy, the Union of Young Communists, the pioneer organization, the trade unions, student associations and social and mass organizations which, with their united effort, will contribute not only to the fulfillment of their individual tasks, but also to the improvement of the political and ideological work with youth.

This organization cannot allow itself to be caught up in trivial things and can never impose activities on its members. Its ethics at work should be the enthusiasm and happiness of the youths, and it should not overload them with things they do not want to do. The number of events and forms of work must be limited, at the very least, and, above all, it must never repeat activities conducted by other organizations or compete with them.

Allow me this opportunity to reiterate the need for a more specific, different approach to politico-ideological work with youths. It is necessary that all factions involved in that work, especially the youth organizations, examine very profoundly its contents and form. It is evident that in the wake of the process of deepening the work of the party, state and other organizations--which began some months ago under the leadership and guidance of PCC First Secretary Comrade Fidel Castro--we have been forced to confront cases of misguided youths whose ideological and political behavior have demanded our attention.

It is not a case of some youths who, motivated by the environment in which they live, allow certain extravagances to prosper and thrive. Such extravagances are always related to phenomena such as music, fads and so on. Due to their essence, this does not mean they adopt a position which contradicts our society's goals. These are minority elements whose behavior differs from that which the party and people need from the youth. It is necessary to think calmly and profoundly about work with youths. We must listen to what their organizations say, solve quickly and with creative spirit the problem of recreation. The cultural organizations, associations of artists and writers, the media and, above all, labor organizations must deeply evaluate their work, and the organizations directly responsible for their education must solve the problem of making patriotic and internationalist education richer and more profound and, above all, improve the teaching of Marxism at schools and universities.

Today's youths are truly more demanding because they are more capable, better-trained and educated and, above all, more critical of others. This is not a bad thing. On the contrary. What is erroneous is to try to reach them through preconceived plans, lacking resources and unsubstantial arguments. In order to enter effectively into the minds and hearts of youths, to strengthen them ideologically and politically, to awaken their interest and stimulate their motivations, politico-ideological work must necessarily be successful not only in magnitude but, above all, in depth. It must be incomparably more rigorous and, above all, more modern.

There are those who complain about the youths, even those who dream about the old times when slogans became popular more rapidly and, in the face of danger, people worried less about things which then were useful. Those who believe that do not appear to have understood the essential truth that today's youths cannot be compared to those of 20 years ago. They have a reason to be better, and they are better. The truth of the matter is that they are not the same; they are different. They are different because, as somebody remarked, men look more like the times than they look like their parents.

For some years now, there has been a standard of living that is so pleasant that some have forgotten that the enemy still exists.

Simultaneously, while facing the difficulties explained by Comrade Fidel, a tense and dangerous international situation has been created characterized by the accelerated steps being taken by imperialism to build an economic and political barrier around the Soviet Union. Much faster than any expert could have anticipated, the U.S. Government has taken a turn in its policy and in a reversal of some of the symptoms of realism which prevailed until some months ago, is now returning to the cold war days. It is not necessary to stress what this means in risks and danger for us due to our proximity to imperialism and the hatred felt for the Cuban revolution by the more reactionary and aggressive circles, which evidently are dictating today's U.S. foreign policy.

Without getting excited, very calmly but with great care, we have adopted the necessary measures, and we must remain alert. More than 20 years have elapsed since the triumph of the revolution. Never before has our society experienced such rapid, profound and essential reforms. Never before has youth played such an important role or had the opportunity they have today to devote themselves wholly to creative work, study and to achieving their goals, burning their energies and realizing their aspirations. These changes must necessarily be reflected in the youths' criticism of all areas that need to have an educational apparatus capable of deepening their motivations and making them aware of their tasks and responsibilities.

Today I repeat what we have stressed on other occasions. Each generation needs its own motivations and its own values. Nobody will be a revolutionary today just because we tell them about the calamities endured by their parents and grandparents, no matter how important or useful that activity might be. The memory of the sad past in which other generations of youths lived must indicate to today's youths what they should do and what the future holds for them. When we talk to youths, we should not do so as if we were addressing children. They themselves must carve the future that the revolution wants for them.

There have been some real gains in the education of youth, such as linking work with study, raising the level of internationalist awareness which is demonstrated in realities and concrete attitudes such as the teacher contingent, the teachers going to Angola, Nicaragua, the young physicians and construction workers and so on. Not always do we take advantage of such attitudes, transferring that same spirit to the classrooms and daily work where the revolution is carried on and is being defended. Our universities and institutes and all other centers should be known for the high spirit of combativeness and profound revolutionary awareness of those being educated there.

Such creativeness should not be confused with violence or spectacular solutions; it must be compared to the calm but firm steadfastness against all that implies the least abandonment of revolutionary principles. Carelessness in the fulfillment of duties and tolerance deforms attitudes and behaviors. I remember what Che said one day when the universities did not yet belong to the people. He said that the universities should be painted black, or mulatto, or the color of workers, peasants or remain without doors, or the people will destroy them and paint them with the color they like.

The universities no longer have doors because the people demolished them. Their classrooms have been painted with the people's colors. In them there is not a single son of a bourgeois or a latifundist. In them the sons of workers and peasants study in large numbers. Why do we then have students who do not fulfill their duty; students on scholarships who do not study, who mistreat the social property? There are students who cheat. There is no reason why our youths should allow such abnormalities to prosper in their universities. They have the right to exclude from their groups those who do not behave honestly and honorably. Once more it is necessary to insist on the role that the family plays in the education of children and youths. Those having the responsibility for the education of the new generations are undoubtedly the parents who in daily life teach their children with authority and, above all, by personal example.

Experience has taught all parents that nothing in life is more involved and more responsible than bringing up a child. Each child is the most exclusive and legitimate product of the family that gave him life. That family protected him and taught him, from the very first word and first step, the moral and ideological values that make the man, the citizen and the revolutionary.

Invariably, every time we have a case of a youth who has gone astray, carelessness and tolerance of the family is always the cause. The unpleasant thing about these cases of carelessness is that we have involved in them some militants and leaders who, due to lack of time, according to them, and due to irresponsibility, according to consensus, do not pay attention to the education of their children. How can they educate society if they are not capable of educating their own children? [applause]

The idea of creating a society which will support the efforts aimed at educating youth and, at the same time, adequately resolve some of their needs and contribute to raising the level of the country's defense capability is a very praiseworthy goal which undoubtedly will have the understanding and support of state agencies, trade unions and mass organizations.

It is you, the founders and leaders, who have the duty to make this an organization which, with its activity, will justify that understanding and support which I am sure you will have. The youths are not only the future of the fatherland but its mainstay. It is they who will first understand that there is no revolution without sacrifice, or everlasting work without selfless effort. Many of our material needs have not been satisfied. The youths lack some things they would like to have, but what we lack cannot make us lose sight of what we have, which is much more important and essential than that which we lack.

Our youths have been guaranteed their future. In our society, with effort and intelligence, all youths can go as far as their strength or aspirations will take them. Bitter and sad is the life of youths who live in apparently wealthy societies but where the sons of the poor endure the most brutal or sophisticated forms of discrimination. Soon the essential problems will be solved, not through miracles but through the arduous effort of our people.

We are not living easy days. Undoubtedly there will be others much happier. The fruit and work of today's youths will be the just reward for their dedication to the service of the country and the cause of the revolution. Men who were young 20 years ago were the ones who began this revolution. Many youths have died defending it. Today's and tomorrow's youths will also know how to fulfill their duty because the revolution belongs to the youths and, as Fidel has stated, he believes in the youths because to believe in youth is to see in them tomorrow's generation, a generation better than ours. Fatherland or death, we shall win. [prolonged applause]

MASSIVE SUGARCANE PLANTING DRIVE PLANNED

FL251224 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 25 Jan 80 FL

[Text] The workers of all sugar mills in the country will massively participate in the great sugarcane spring planting drive when the current harvest ends, Diocles Torralba, minister of the sugar industry and vice president of the Council of Ministers, announced in a speech at this year's first meeting of the Sugar Industry Workers Trade Union national committee.

The sugar industry minister noted that in this sugarcane spring planting drive, which should be the greatest ever, the participation of men and women working at sugar mills will be of vital importance.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

GUERRILLA LANDING REPORTED; ARMY ON ALERT

PA291645 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1558 GMT 29 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 29 Jan (EFE)--Reports from the city of Villa Vazquez, in the northwestern part of the country, indicated a possible landing at dawn today of presumed guerrillas at Manzanillo Bay. The reports have not been confirmed by any official source in the capital.

Reports from Villa Vazquez say reinforced patrols are on alert and every vehicle entering or leaving the city is being searched. Reporters in the city say the landing was confirmed to the Villa Vazquez mayor by Eduardo Cruz Acosta, assistant to the governor of the Province of Montecristi, also in the northern part of the country.

According to the reports, two Dominican citizens were murdered last night after being stripped of their clothes. According to the unconfirmed reports, the group of presumed guerrillas is made up of Cubans, Venezuelans and Dominicans.

It is known that in San Cristobal, in the southern part of the country, 28 km from Santo Domingo, troops have been alerted. The city is being patrolled and the radio station is occupied by the armed forces. Also, in Santiago, 175 km north, troops have been alerted while military officers met this morning in that city's barracks, the second largest in the country.

Last-minute reports indicated that La Union International Airport at Puerto Plata, on the Atlantic coast, has been closed. It was also reported that troops are guarding Las Americas Airport in Santo Domingo. Military officers from various corps have been arriving at the Armed Forces Ministry since early this morning to meet the minister, Lt Gen Rafael Adriano Valdez Hilario.

A presidential source told EFE that no official release could be issued pending the arrival of President Antonio Guzman, although none of the questions on the landing or the troops on alert in the capital and other cities were denied.

President Denies Report

PA291824 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 29 Jan (EFE)--President Antonio Guzman today denied that there was any guerrilla landing at dawn at Manzanillo Bay. The denial says reports in that regard "are totally false" and attributed them to "a crazy individual who is already under arrest at Dajabon."

The president's official note says the individual "has made totally contradictory statements and his father has said that his credibility is nil because nothing he has said has any appearance of truth." The government made it clear, however, that "all sorts of precautionary measures have been adopted in case this is a smokescreen laid by the enemies of tranquillity in the country."

Franklyn Dominguez, press director at government house, roundly denied a dispatch by an international news agency attributing statements to him to the effect that army units had been sent to the country's northern region because a landing was suspected.

GRENADA

BISHOP DEFENDS SOVIET INTERVENTION IN AFGHANISTAN

FL281535 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 25 Jan 80 p 7 FL

[Text] St. George's, Grenada, Thursday (CANA)--Grenada has accused Western countries of "open hypocrisy" in their condemnation of the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Grenada, the lone Caribbean Community (CARICOM) member country to support the Soviet Union during a recent vote on the issue at the United Nations, also said the Afghan situation posed no threat to international peace and security.

Grenada's position was set out in a Government Information Service (GIS) statement, quoting Prime Minister Maurice Bishop.

He said: "One of the things that has come out of this whole situation is the open hypocrisy of several countries around the world--some in the region..."

Mr Bishop said those countries included ones "that have never, for example, condemned the white South African troops that are today in Rhodesia, countries that remain completely silent when France last year went into the Central African Empire to topple Bokassa."

Mr. Bishop added: "...the situation in Afghanistan is not really a threat to international peace and security. We are not aware of any third country being threatened by events now taking place in Afghanistan and we believe that is also an important factor."

On Grenada's voting against the resolution calling for withdrawal of foreign, namely Russian, troops from Afghanistan, Mr. Bishop said: "Our position was based on the fact that all the evidence that we had very firmly indicated that this was not an invasion."

It amounted, he said "to a call, which is a fairly usual and common call, for assistance from one independent country to another in circumstances where a military invasion by other forces...was definitely on the horizon."

He said the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics--the Soviet Union--and Afghanistan had a defence treaty from the middle of 1978. "They do have a right to engage in mutual defence pacts and to bring those treaties into force once external invasion or other forms of aggression contemplated by the treaties are in fact imminent," Mr. Bishop said.

"We certainly support fully the right of Afghanistan to call on any country, including the Soviet Union, which she decides to in any circumstances or rather in circumstances [such] as these, where external aggression is being faced.

COLOMBIA

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE ANNOUNCES INTENTION TO ATTEND GAMES

PA290508 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0115 GMT 29 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Bogota, 28 Jan(EFE)--Colombia officially announced tonight that it will participate in the Moscow Olympic games, warning that it will not make a decision similar to Chile's where democracy does not exist. Fidel Mendoza Carrasquilla, president of the Colombian Olympic Committee, said that his country will attend the Olympics "because we must not mix sports with politics."

He said that Colombia will follow the example of countries which respect democratic freedoms, such as Mexico, which announced that it will attend because it is a matter of sports, not politics. "In Chile, as in other dictatorships, it is a matter of giving orders," Mendoza Carrasquilla said when he announced that his country will not join the boycott promoted by the United States against the Moscow Olympic games to be held next June.

"I know the opinions of President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, a truly democratic leader, and therefore I am confirming my country's participation in the Olympic games," the sports leader added in statements to the Colombia RCN radio station. He emphasized that the Olympic games have at no time been in danger of being canceled. However, it is easy to understand that if countries like the United States are not present, they will be very dull.

VENEZUELA

GOVERNMENT DIFFERS WITH CUBA ON RIGHT OF ASYLUM

PA290506 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0229 GMT 29 Jan 80 PA

[Text] Caracas, 28 Jan (EFE)--The Venezuelan Government does not share Cuba's opinion on applying the right of asylum, the Foreign Ministry stated tonight in a communique. The document was released to the media in response to a communique issued Friday by the Cuban Foreign Ministry which stated that the government of Havana did not authorize the departure of persons from the island who seek asylum in foreign embassies. That communique added that Cuba respects and will respect the right of asylum, but in no case can this "right be applied to common criminals trying to escape justice."

There are six Cubans under asylum at the Venezuelan Embassy in Havana who entered the embassy building despite Cuban police attempts to prevent them. These clashes, which claimed the lives of two persons in the past few months, have caused diplomatic relations betwen Venezuela and Cuba to dip to their lowest point in the last 6 years.

The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry announced today that the principle of political asylum corresponds to those persons who feel politically persecuted, "but that such circumstances can be determined only by the country of the embassy where such a person seeks asylum." "The Venezuelan Government considers the granting of safe-conducts to leave the country where asylum has been requested as an indispensable complement for safeguarding the right of asylum," the Foreign Ministry note added.

The communique notes that the Venezuelan Government wishes to believe that the statements contained in the Cuban Foreign Ministry communique "have not been made with a veiled attempt of threat." "And much less as an anticipated argument to waive responsibility in the eventuality of any incident," the document concluded.